SUPPORTING INFORMATION

A Zinc-porphyrin-peptide conjugate via "click-chemistry": synthesis and amyloid-β interaction.

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Figure S1. MALDI-MS of the mono-substituted N-(2-propynyl)benzamide porphyrin (2)



Figure S2. ESI-MS spectrum of the metallated porphyrin derivative 3.



Figure S3. ESI-Ms spectrum of the peptide Ac-K(N₃)PGKLVFF (4)



Figure S4. HPLC of the zinc-porphyrin-peptide conjugate 5.



Figure S5. MALDI-MS of zinc-porphyrin-peptide conjugate 5



Figure S6. UV–visible absorption spectra of the porphyrin (1) and Thioflavin T (ThT)



Figure S7. Bis-Ans kinetic aggregation curve of compound 5 either in the absence or in presence of A β at 20 μ M and 1:1 molar ratio.



Figure S8. MTT Assay of fully differentiated SH-SY5Y treated for 48 hours with increasing concentrations of Comp 1 and KLVFF (0.2, 2, 10, 20 μM), separately added to evaluate the potential toxicity of the single components of the compound 5. Bars represent means ±SEM of three independent experiments with n=3 each



Figure S9. HPLC chromatogram of: (data 1) solution of the porphyrin 5 at 5 mM in 10 mM phosphate buffer at pH 7.4; (data 2) FCS-incubated peptide porphyrin at 5 mM after 48h at 37°C. Conditions: stationary phase Onyx Monolithic C18, (size 10 × 4.6 mm); mobile phase A = 0.1% TFA in water/B = 0.1% TFA in ACN; flow rate 1.5 mL min-1; injection volume 10 μL; detection at 420 nm